

Whig and Courier.

John S. Hayward, -Editor.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1846.

WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR.

DAVID BRONSON.

Penobscot and Piscataquis
SANFORD KINGSBURY of Kingsbury
and the land JOSHUA S. LITTLE of Portland

For Congress.

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For State Senators.

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For State Representatives.

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For County Commissioners.

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For County Treasurers.

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For County Clerks.

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For County Registers.

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For County Assessors.

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A Touching Incident.

The Wilkesbarre, (Pa.) Advocate states that a little boy, three years old, wandered into the woods in the upper part of Pittston, on the 4th inst. Search for him was fruitless until the afternoon of the 21st, when he was found on a rock, nearly exhausted, badly scorched, and bearing the marks of having encountered swarms of flies and mosquitoes, probably when asleep. The little sufferer was so hoarse as scarcely to articulate, no doubt from crying and calling for his parents. Some person in search of him was attracted to the place where he was found by a strange sound, which proved to be the faint and hoarse cries "papa," which the child was uttering. He was out one night and a part of two days and during a hard thunder storm. The parents reside in Wilkesbarre township, the mother having been at the time at Pittston, on a visit, with her little son.

At the Liberty party Convention held in this city on the 19th inst. Jeremiah Curtis, Jr. of this city, was nominated as a candidate for member of Congress.

For Senators, Daniel Steward of Cornish, Oliver Farrington, of Brewer, and William R. Morrill of Lincoln, were nominated as candidates for Senators.

For County Commissioner—Chester Higginson of Exeter.

For County Treasurer, James P. Vazee, of Bangor.

For Clerk of the Courts, John E. Godfrey, of Bangor.

For Register of Deeds, Wm F M Reed, of Hampden.

At Trescott, Me 10th inst by Mr John Balch, a fine copper fastened brig of 165 tons, called the Mary E Balch in Penobscot, Me 1st inst by Capt Wall, sch J Lovett, of 140 tons, owned in Beverly, Lo Perry, Me 11th inst a copper fastened brig of 130 tons, called the Conway in Whiting, Me 7th inst sch Gen Flavel, of 100 tons.

The Locos in Boston complain loudly because President Polk has appointed Governor Hubbard, of New Hampshire, Receiver General. They look upon it as a kind of an official insult on that there are not democrats to be found in Massachusetts, worthy of being trusted with the custody of Uncle Sam's money bags.

The Whigs of Kentucky have done nobly as usual. The National Intelligencer says "so far as heard from, the returns of the election just held in the State of Kentucky show that the Whigs have gained two State Senators (out of the ten elected this year), and made a net gain of four members of the House of Representatives which will give them a majority on joint ballot of the two Legislative branches of forty six.

The friends of Mr Gough, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, will be glad to learn from the Lynchburg Virginian that he is now supposed to be out of danger. The Virginian adds—His convalescence must necessarily be slow, and it will be some weeks before his strength will be sufficient to enable him to resume his labors in the Temperance cause.

We are indebted to Jerome & Co's Express for a copy of the Boston Herald, which was received at an early hour yesterday in favor of the mail.

The western papers say that nine out of ten of the railroads which pass down the Mississippi are called "Rough and Ready."

The Alexandria Gazette thinks that the enormous expense of long sessions of Congress may be saved hereafter by a proper understanding in advance with the President upon the subjects to which he intends to apply the veto.

Governor Henderson, of Texas who has been all since his arrival on the Rio Grande died a few days ago as we learn from Washington. His death is generally lamented by his friends.

Mr Kellogg the well known and highly esteemed lecturer on Temperance is in the city and we learn that arrangements are about being made for a series of lectures from him.

The California Fraud.

The N Y Express gives particulars of the design of the Committee of Conference to evade the anti-slavery provision in the Peace Appropriation Bill.

The conferees on the part of the Senate were Messrs. Lewis of Ala., Benton of Mo., and Johnson of Md. and on the part of the House Messrs. McKim of N C., Boyd of Ky and Sumner of Me. The gentlemen of the minority do not understand what this work was about until they assembled in secret conference with the Locos.

The picture presented in this Sabbath inst assembly was the novel one of five gentlemen in the United States, and one only from a free State. The object of this second meeting was the novel proposition of adding to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill the two millions proposed for making boundaries, buying peace, or to sum up all at once, for the purchase of California.

The Senate were resolved that the bill which passed the House on Saturday night should not pass that body unless it was amended by striking out the clause in relation to slavery.

One member had power to prevent its passage by objecting to it, and it was not received on the day it was reported, and it was not received from the House until the doors were opened this morning, at half past eight. The conferees knew this, and therefore submitted their bold proposition. They were as four or five to one, and in their own way, and in their own good time, were determined to defraud the House of its deliberately expressed opinion on the question whether or not California, if purchased, should be a free or slave country. The vote was the first ever given in the legislative history of the country, I believe, where a question of this importance has passed. Either House of Congress upon nearly a division by sectional votes.

What was done in the corner of a committee room was soon known in the highway, and the House met this morning in a state of intense excitement, owing to the wrong designed by a hundred and thirty-five members—more than one than a quorum—were present, and the majority of the representatives from the free States were resolved that no such outrage as that committed should be perpetuated. They resolutely refused to be quietly, earnestly, and in the themselves, and indignantly for their constituents, selves. The committee should yield, and not them with what the House would do, and what it would not do, and, upon consultation, the majority likewise were determined to yield.

A little boy lately walked nearly a mile, carrying on his shoulder an iron article which weighs twelve hundred pounds! Don't start, reader the article was patent steel yards.

(Newport News)

Cheering.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, one of the ablest and most influential Locofoco journals in the West, talks in this fashion. New Hampshire is not the only State where the Locofocos are throwing off the shackles with which the South has so long held them. The North may see by the vote in the House upon Wilmot's proposition, that they can wield their gigantic power, if they please, as if it were no more than a willow wand, and that the South are powerless for any mischief, when we please to make them so.

The Great Remedy—"No cure no pay," as the patent medicines say. The North and the West are just at this time boiling over with indignation, at the underhanded trickery of the South. We have been caught, humbugged and put upon, say they, and now enough they have found what is the use of crying! It is just like a tall, gaoling green horn, blubbling for being whipped by a boy half his inches. We do not belong to the blubbling party. So long as we can vote the South two to one in Congress and five to one on a President, if with these advantages we cannot beat half the time, let us bear our defeat like men, and acknowledge in plain phrases the superior generalship of our foes.

Southerners are not so much to blame for going in for the South. Every man for his country. A Representative must look to the interests of his constituents, whatever those interests may be. Let the North and West do this as faithfully as do the South, and the present announcement of the Slave policy would be at an end. If the South, feeling their weakness, have to combine in order to carry their slave measures, let the North and West combine against them, not for the purpose of oppression, but to prevent unjust legislation. Against such combination the South dare not complain, as by their example they compel us to this alternative.

A letter written from Washington, on the day of the veto of the Harbor Bill, says:

"The President's Veto Message, to day, fairly roused up the indignation of the Western men. They have been most elegantly circumvented in this business. The bill was kept until the tariff was safe. Now, had our Western friends insisted upon the return of the River and Harbor Bill with the President's signature, as the only condition of their voting for the bill, the probability is that the bill of internal improvements would have been passed, and suffered to slip quietly into a law, by the expiration of the ten days limitation. The Western Democrats were in a sad humor—the Southern ones never more delighted. It was an abrupt turning of the high cards.

"The Southern Democrats are in the ascendancy—the Northern Democrats are in the vanguard. The management of the Secretary Walker is equal to any emergency. As a political tactician he is unsurpassed. He looks every edge cut in every direction."

True, had our Northern and Western members "combined" during the present session of Congress, as have our Southern friends, something like fair and just legislation for the whole people might have been had. The folly of our own.

But a greater advantage than combining have our Southern friends just now. They have entire control of the Executive power, and influence second to none in the Government. This they obtained by a dexterous maneuver at the Baltimore Convention. They have got a Southern President with Southern principles and through him the North and the West have been made subservient to Southern policy. Now, if the people of the free States, with their eyes open to all this, allow the same to be repeated in our numbers here, and let our next President elect settle the question for ever, or as long as the Union stands, whether the slave policy shall have the predominance in this country or not. Another four years will add slavery territory enough to the South, to give the "Whigs" the high ground of the Union, and, indeed, who can expect it?

Freemen! The time for cancellation and action has come. Commence a war with the world. Let the boundaries of Slavery, as contemplated by the framers of the Constitution, be set, and then, and not till then, can we hope to become a nation of free men.

From Washington.

The Washington Correspondent of the N Y Commercial, furnishes the following intelligence from the capital.

Washington, August 17, 1846.

The Cherokee delegations were held here in a state of distrust and embarrassment by the failure of the application to carry into effect the late treaty. The law failed in consequence, it is said, of the fact that the House clock was brought in for the signature of the Speaker, and a significant blow of the Speaker's hammer announced that the House was adjourned sine die.

The Indians were much embarrassed, and their attorneys and agents chagrined at the failure of the delegations of the three parties had been here for a long time, and had contracted heavy debts for their expenses, and were unable to get away. It is happy to learn, therefore, that Messrs. Concanan & Riggs bankers, have advanced them sixty thousand dollars, on the faith of the passage of the law at the next session, and that a portion of the delegations have already left, and the rest expect to get off to-morrow.

Nearly all the members have left the city, with the exception of some who, they say, need another re-entraining appropriation bill to enable them to get away.

Mr Dison H Lewis is here, waiting for cooler weather before he can trust himself, in milder air than this.

He makes no secret of his anxiety about the continued expense of the Mexican war, and he danger of a resort to direct taxation at the next session.

He was sincerely desirous of putting it in the hands of the President to let the matter rest in any peaceable manner, and therefore regrets the failure of the two million bill, the principle of which had received the sanction of the Senate in its executive capacity, by a vote of three to one. But he is free to declare that he would not have voted for the bill with Mr Wilcox's amendment.

The question having been made, I will undertake to say that the bill will never pass Congress without the provision that in the new territories to be annexed to the Union, beyond the Rio Grande slavery shall not be permitted.

Mr J Q Adams, though in favor of Wilcox's amendment, was willing to grant money without it, provided the phraseology of the bill was so changed as to declare its object to be to enable the President to make peace with Mexico.

That object was expressed in the resolution of the Senate, adopted in the secret session, and not in the bill as it passed the House.

One of our citizens, a youth of remarkable courage and constancy and indomitable perseverance, left this city some years ago for a foreign service, where he became distinguished in the military service.

He was here, last Spring, looking for an appointment in the mounted regiment, in which he was named a captain. Being here he was designated and employed by the government to carry the Santa Fe traders the intelligence of the war with Mexico.

When the Texas Senators were informed that he had undertaken the task, they announced that it would be rash in the extreme for Capt. Howard to undertake the enterprise without an escort.

But the captain did undertake and execute it with success. He returned to the city a few days ago, and found that he had lost his company, there being no war—no—and the War Department cut down his allowance for his enterprise and returned him home.

Washington, Aug 6, 1846.

The House today, by a large majority, resolved to extend the principles of the Ordinance of 1787—prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime. I hope the people of the free States, while they have the power in their hands, will refuse to organize any new territorial government in territory yet to be acquired by conquest or otherwise, without inserting this clause. We have admitted recently, Florida and one State in Texas, with the most outlandish Slave constitutions presented by the few people living within their limits, and in the case of Florida by a dual majority—constitutions which forbid the passage of laws for the emancipation of slaves, and which fortify the institution by providing that these constitutions shall not be altered unless by a convention authorized by two thirds of both houses of the Legislature, and when altered by such convention, the alteration to be sanctioned by two thirds of both houses of a subsequent Legislature. Every one may see here the great precautions to prevent the majority from ratifying, as it were, the extension of the slave holding aristocracy might not always be able to control a majority and to secure their control, the power is given to one third, to control the other two-thirds, and prevent any legislation hostile to slavery. This is a proper representation and the "two thirds rule" in their most odious form—that same "two thirds rule" which defeated Mr Van Buren in the Baltimore convention, and yet strange to say all Mr Van Buren's friends in the last Congress voted for these Florida and Texas constitutions, though most of these friends in New York and elsewhere in the North have been shocked at the course he took. After the Rhode Island, that a "voluntary mass" or mob of people, acting without any of the restraints or forms of law, may at any time, whenever they declare themselves to be a majority of the State, proceed to depose the legally existing government, and set up themselves, and their illegally elected leaders as the government within the State. They do so on the principle, but the abolition majority, whether they consent to it, or not, will not allow it. It is a question of political power to be used hereafter. The slave holders gained a great triumph over us in the annexation of Texas, which might easily have been prevented, had all the "abolitionists" united with the political party which took ground against annexation. They did not do it, and the consequences are before us. Reprehensible past misdeeds are, however, pardoned, and a vain thing. But can we not profit by them in the future?

The limits of the free States are fixed upon the North. We go to 49° N, but where is our Southern limit? How many slave holding States are to be admitted in that direction? That is the practical question to which the enemies of slavery very properly apply themselves. We have some northern men talking of abolishing the constitution, and others are refusing to vote, and others scattering their fire on tickets that can not be elected, the slaveholders with Mr Polk at their head, and the northern democracy at their tail, are robbing Mexico of territory to enlarge the area and extend the political power of slavery.

It seems to me that the true policy of the opposition to such extension is very simple. There is no sort of necessity for attempting to subvert either of the political parties by a "wing and a prayer." Long before that can be done, slavery will get territory enough to be a permanent ascendancy in the Senate by a majority of States. That is what we must prevent and we can do it with right management and proper effort. Instead of scattering their strength, the enemies of slavery should vote for a vote-giving party, and by pledging themselves to vote against any extension of any more slave holding States into the Union, and against any organizing any territorial government without the clause just applied to Oregon. If the candidates of either party will thus pledge themselves, let us vote for such as do so according to our preferences in other respects. Fledges relating to slavery may be extended, but these are the all important ones whose consequences will be felt in the future. If you believe this is to be made, with rigorous fidelity, candidates pledged, may be elected in the next Congress, from nearly or quite every district in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, and a large majority in Indiana and Illinois. This will be at once a decided majority of the House, without counting on any aid from slave holding States. No doubt too, we shall carry Wisconsin and Iowa the next year, and by following up the same policy in the future, we should have a decided majority in Congress. I am not sure that the same way. No Whig or Democratic voter in a free State will abandon the candidate of his party because of his having made such pledge, at least I have no fears of Whig loss in that cause. There is not a doubt in my mind that if this policy be pursued, we shall have in our hands a smart competition between the candidates for the great prizes in the free States, to decide who shall pledge himself most strongly to believe elect, or not most effectually nullified. Instant action is required. Before the expiration of the term of the next Congress, the members of which from Maine are to be elected next month, and in most of the free States the coming Autumn, it is not improbable that California will be added to the Union by conquest, or treaty, or emigration and annexation, after the Texas fashion. We may expect that the House will do it for California, and then will come the question whether slavery or involuntary servitude except for crime shall be prohibited there. This is a question of the utmost importance. We know what we are to acquire on the Rio Grande or beyond it. On whatever we do acquire the same question will arise, and we have now quite enough to do to settle these questions, without quarrelling about minor or incidental matters, or sitting down in despair, to mourn over ourselves, and ready to raise the question at once, if not in Maine, in your Congressional election. Put the question to all candidates—Will you vote against the admission of any more slave holding States into the Union? Will you vote not to organize any new territory without applying the ordinance of 1787?

What district in Maine is there, even now, which would elect a candidate who should refuse to do so? What district in New York or New Jersey or Ohio or Indiana would elect the surrender of our claim south of 49°? What district in Pennsylvania or New Jersey would elect the Protecting policy has been destroyed by votes from Texas? Not only the rights of the free States, the cause of freedom, the moral character of the Republic, but also the industrial policy of the country, the protection of free labor, all depend on present and vigorous action.

Washington, Aug 13, 1846.

The Locofoco papers are trying to find fault with "Honest John Davis," for defeating Mr Polk two millions for the purchase of a piece with Mexico, by speaking against time. They say it is a few hours more could have been had, the bill would have passed.

The blame, then, if the Locofoco papers do are to charge it somewhere, should be laid at the door of the President. He let weeks and months pass by and waited until the day or two before the close of the session before submitting his propositions. And then, forsooth, because a Senator occupies half an hour in opposing and exposing the scheme, he is to be denounced from one end of the Union to the other by Locofoco papers as a shocking bad man? I think the Nation ought to thank "Honest John Davis" for doing what he could to prevent this grant to Mr Polk of two millions of money to do with as he might choose!

Who was to trust him? Could Mr Davis? Had he not seen that Mr Polk had cheated Pennsylvania on the question of the tariff? Had he not seen that Mr Polk deliberately deceived the whole American people twice on the Oregon question? Had he not seen that Mr Polk had been twice deceived and cheated? Missouri? Butler, of Kentucky, and Floyd of New York, in the matter of making up his Cabinet? Had he not seen that Mr Polk had cheated and deceived Gov Van Ness, Mr Coddington, Mr Van Buren, Gov Wright and Benjamin F. Butler, in the matter of the Collectors of New York?

Had he not seen, from the testimony of Senators Haywood and Hennegan, that Mr Polk had cheated and deceived both of these gentlemen and rendered himself totally unworthy of belief in each of their words? Had he not seen that Mr Polk had cheated and deceived his own leading patting in regard to a house on the River and Harbor bill? Had not Gov Davis seen all this? And after this was he going to trust James K. Polk with two millions of public money to do what he pleased with? Very credulous Locofocos they must be who could suppose such a thing.—Balt Est.

[For the Whig and Courier.]

LINES ON LAUREL, F. L. A. V. D. D. 2

Where dance and song we go to
Of mirth and joy and merriment,
What mean, so lightly spoken,
Those words of death and doom?

Strike up the Pato Alto!
Strike up the Pato Alto!
Where, where beauty is
Where, where beauty is

Oh! sons of mirth and merriment
Is this your last and best?
Is this in merriment
Is this in merriment

Is this, that you—fit weeping
The bravest of the land,
Who died and now are sleeping,
Where sweeps the Rio Grande?

Is this, that you—the sorrow,
In the soldiers dwelling,
Where wife to child each morn,
The dark tale is telling?

Forbear your notes of gladness
Be not your poems sad,
While hundred bow in sadness,
The nation mourns her dead.

Flowers.

If I had a wish to get into the very heart of
pany possible, we do not know of any pleasant
way than that is led in this beautiful scrap from
a German poet.

A boy,

